## Union Calendar No. 131

110TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2420

[Report No. 110-215]

To declare United States policy on international climate cooperation, to authorize assistance to promote clean and efficient energy technologies in foreign countries, and to establish the International Clean Energy Foundation.

#### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 22, 2007

Mr. Lantos (for himself, Mr. Smith of New Jersey, Mr. Markey, Mr. Meeks of New York, Mr. Sires, Ms. Watson, Mr. Delahunt, Mr. Berman, Mr. Crowley, Mr. Wexler, Mr. Engel, Mr. Faleomavaega, Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Sherman, Ms. Woolsey, Mr. Miller of North Carolina, Mr. Klein of Florida, Mr. Payne, Mr. Smith of Washington, Mr. Carnahan, Ms. Linda T. Sánchez of California, Mr. Wu, Mr. Hinojosa, Mr. Inslee, Ms. Jackson-Lee of Texas, and Ms. Giffords) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

June 28, 2007

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic] [For text of introduced bill, see copy of bill as introduced on May 22, 2007]

## A BILL

To declare United States policy on international climate cooperation, to authorize assistance to promote clean and efficient energy technologies in foreign countries, and to establish the International Clean Energy Foundation.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.
- 4 (a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the
- 5 "International Climate Cooperation Re-engagement Act of
- 6 2007".
- 7 (b) Table of Contents for
- 8 this Act is as follows:
  - Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
  - Sec. 2. Definitions.

#### TITLE I—UNITED STATES POLICY ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

- Sec. 101. Congressional findings.
- Sec. 102. Congressional statement of policy.
- Sec. 103. Office on Global Climate Change.

## TITLE II—ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE CLEAN AND EFFICIENT ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

- Sec. 201. Congressional findings.
- Sec. 202. United States assistance for developing countries.
- Sec. 203. United States exports and outreach programs for India and China.
- Sec. 204. United States trade missions to encourage private sector trade and investment.
- Sec. 205. Actions by Overseas Private Investment Corporation.
- Sec. 206. Actions by United States Trade and Development Agency.
- Sec. 207. Global Climate Change Exchange program.
- Sec. 208. Interagency Working Group to support a Clean Energy Technology Exports Initiative.

#### TITLE III—INTERNATIONAL CLEAN ENERGY FOUNDATION

- Sec. 301. Definitions.
- Sec. 302. Establishment and management of Foundation.
- Sec. 303. Duties of foundation.
- Sec. 304. Annual report.
- Sec. 305. Powers of the foundation; related provisions.
- Sec. 306. General personnel authorities.
- Sec. 307. Authorization of appropriations.

### 1 SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

2	In this Act:
3	(1) Appropriate congressional commit-
4	TEES.—The term "appropriate congressional commit
5	tees" means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
6	House of Representatives and the Committee on For-
7	eign Relations of the Senate.
8	(2) CLEAN AND EFFICIENT ENERGY TECH-
9	NOLOGY.—The term "clean and efficient energy tech
10	nology" means an energy supply or end-use tech
11	nology—
12	(A) such as—
13	$(i)\ solar\ technology;$
14	(ii) wind technology;
15	$(iii)\ geothermal\ technology;$
16	(iv) hydroelectric technology; and
17	(v) carbon capture technology; and
18	(B) that, over its life cycle and compared to
19	a similar technology already in commercia
20	use—
21	(i) is reliable, affordable, economically
22	viable, socially acceptable, and compatible
23	with the needs and norms of the country in
24	volved;
25	(ii) results in—

1	(I) reduced emissions of green-
2	house gases; or
3	(II) increased geological sequestra-
4	$tion; \ and$
5	(iii) may—
6	(I) substantially lower emissions
7	of air pollutants; or
8	(II) generate substantially smaller
9	or less hazardous quantities of solid or
10	$liquid\ waste.$
11	(3) Geological sequestration.—The term
12	"geological sequestration" means the capture and
13	long-term storage in a geological formation of a
14	greenhouse gas from an energy producing facility,
15	which prevents the release of greenhouse gases into the
16	atmosphere.
17	(4) Greenhouse GAS.—The term "greenhouse
18	gas'' means—
19	(A) carbon dioxide;
20	(B) methane;
21	(C) nitrous oxide;
22	$(D)\ hydrofluor ocarbons;$
23	$(E)\ perfluor ocarbons;\ or$
24	(F) sulfur hexafluoride.

## TITLE I—UNITED STATES POL-

### 2 ICY ON GLOBAL CLIMATE

### 3 **CHANGE**

- 4 SEC. 101. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.
- 5 Congress makes the following findings:
- 6 (1) There is a global scientific consensus, as es-7 tablished by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate 8 Change (IPCC) and confirmed by the National Acad-9 emy of Sciences, that the continued build-up of an-10 thropogenic greenhouse gases in the atmosphere has 11 been, and is now warming the earth and threatens the 12 stability of the global climate. By the estimate of the 13 IPCC, unmitigated global greenhouse gas emissions 14 could drive up global temperatures by as much as 7 15 to 11 degrees Fahrenheit by 2100.
  - (2) Climate change is already having significant impacts in certain regions of the world and on many ecosystems, with poor populations being most vulnerable.
  - (3) Climate change is a global problem that can only be managed by a coordinated global response that reduces global emissions of greenhouse gases to a level that stabilizes their concentration in the Earth's atmosphere.

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- (4) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Convention") establishes a viable foundation to construct a global regime to combat global warming and manage its impacts.
  - (5) The United States, along with 189 other countries, is a party to the Convention, agreed to in New York on May 9, 1992, and entered into force in 1994. The Convention's stated objective is "to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system".
  - (6) The Kyoto Protocol to the Convention was adopted by the third Convention Conference of the Parties (COP-3) in December 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, and stipulated legally binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions at an average of 5.2 percent below 1990 levels for industrialized countries, but it did not specify policies for its implementation. The Kyoto Protocol also did not stipulate binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions for rapidly industrializing countries such as China, India, and Brazil.
  - (7) Before negotiations were completed on the mechanisms for implementing Kyoto Protocol commitments on greenhouse gas emissions, George W.

- Bush took office as President of the United States, and in March 2001, announced opposition to continued negotiations over implementation of the Protocol, stating that the Protocol was "fatally flawed" from the Administration's point of view.
  - (8) President Bush unveiled an "alternative" strategy to the Kyoto Protocol for halting global warming on February 14, 2002. The President's plan did not contain any international component to amend or supplant the Kyoto Protocol or any kind of blueprint for committing major developing economies such as China, India, and Brazil to reduce future greenhouse gas emissions. The President's plan set a voluntary "greenhouse gas intensity" target for the United States that specified an 18 percent reduction in "emissions intensity" by 2012. This reduction would allow actual emissions to increase by at least 12 percent over the same period.
  - (9) On February 16, 2005, after Russia's ratification, the Kyoto Protocol entered into force. With entry into force, the emissions targets of the Protocol became legally binding commitments for those industrialized countries that ratified the Protocol. Because the United States and Australia did not ratify the Protocol, and because developing countries are not

- subject to its limits, the Protocol currently restricts
  the emissions of countries accounting for only 32 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions.
  - the Protocol begin negotiating in 2005 toward a second round of commitments to begin after the expiration of the first emissions budget period in 2012. The eleventh Convention Conference of the Parties (COP-11) in November and December 2005 in Montreal, Canada launched the negotiations on the second round of commitments by parties to the Protocol and initiated a dialogue (a "parallel process") under the Convention that engaged both the United States and developing countries in discussions on future efforts.
  - (11) At the twelfth Convention Conference of the Parties (COP-12) in November 2006 in Nairobi, Kenya, parties continued discussions on a second round of commitments under the Kyoto Protocol as a successor to the first commitment period (2008 through 2012) and, in the parallel process, discussed enhanced cooperation under the Convention that would engage countries that did not have commitments under the Protocol.
  - (12) At a summit in Brussels, Belgium in March 2007, the head of governments of the European Union

committed its Member States to cut greenhouse gas emissions 20 percent below 1990 levels by 2020 and committed to move this target up to 30 percent if the United States and other major emitters joined the commitment.

(13) On April 17, 2007, the United Nations Security Council held its first ever "open meeting" on the impact of climate change on international security. British Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett, in her capacity as President of the Security Council, declared in her opening statement that the Council has a "security imperative" to tackle climate change because it can exacerbate problems that cause conflicts and because it threatens the entire planet. United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon told the Council that "issues of energy and climate change have implications for peace and security".

(14) Working Group III of the IPCC met from April 30 through May 4, 2007, in Bangkok, Thailand to assess technologies and policies needed to avert dangerous climate change and to provide background for negotiations on a post-2012 climate change regime. The draft report by the IPCC Working Group III concludes that by quickly adopting technological options that are available or are being developed, the

global concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere can be stabilized at 450–550 parts per million (ppm). The IPCC scientists believe that a 450 to 550 ppm ceiling might limit the global rise in temperatures to no more than 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit and avert impacts of escalating scale, scope, and costs, potentially including the destabilization of large polar ice sheets that could contribute to long-term, catastrophic sea level rise at higher temperatures.

(15) At the Group of Eight (G-8) Summit scheduled to be held in Heiligendamm, Germany in June 2007, climate change and energy have been placed at the top of the policy agenda, and during the Summit, the G-8 is scheduled to have a dialogue with China, India, South Africa, Mexico, and Brazil on the issue.

(16) The United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has indicated that one of his top goals is to forge a more comprehensive agreement under the Convention to ensure there is no gap when the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol ends in 2012. In order to reach this goal, critical negotiations involving all of the major greenhouse gas emitters, along with the vulnerable countries, must be initiated immediately and be completed by 2009. On May 1, 2007, the Secretary-General named three Special En-

voys on Climate Change to assist in "consultations with Governments". The Secretary-General will host a "high-level meeting" on climate change at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2007 to give "political direction" to the thirteenth Convention Conference of the Parties (COP-13) to take place in December 2007 in Bali, Indonesia.

#### 8 SEC. 102. CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT OF POLICY.

- 9 Congress declares the following to be the policy of the 10 United States:
  - (1) To promote United States and global security through leadership in cooperation with other nations of the global effort to reduce and stabilize global greenhouse gas emissions and stabilize atmospheric concentration of such gases. As such, the United States will seek to obtain mitigation commitments from all major greenhouse gas emitting countries under the institutional framework provided by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Convention"):
    - (2) To facilitate progress in global negotiations toward a comprehensive agreement under the Convention, and in service of this goal, the United States will, during the course of 2007, engage in high level

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- dialogue on climate change within the Group of Eight (G-8), with the European Union, with Japan and other industrialized countries, and with China, India, Brazil, and other major developing countries. The United States will also participate in the initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General to build con-sensus among governments on enhanced international cooperation on these matters.
  - (3) To participate more actively and constructively in the intergovernmental climate change process, including at the thirteenth Convention Conference of the Parties (COP-13) to take place in December 2007 in Bali, Indonesia. As such, at the COP-13 meeting, the United States will be represented by a high-level delegation composed of climate experts and career foreign service officers with extensive diplomatic experience, including experience in multi-lateral negotiations, headed by the Secretary of State, the Secretary's Deputy, or the Undersecretary for Global Affairs of the Department of State.
  - (4) To engage in serious discussion of possible future commitments under the Convention. These discussions will seek to develop a plan of action and time-table with the goal of adopting a new international agreement under the Convention that stipu-

1	lates commitments from all major greenhouse gas
2	emitters, including the United States and other coun-
3	tries listed in Annex 1 to the Convention, China,
4	India, and Brazil, at the fifteenth Convention Con-
5	ference of the Parties (COP-15) to take place in 2009.
6	This process will seek as its objective that a new in-
7	strument will come into force by the time the first
8	commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol ends in
9	2012.
10	(5) To protect United States national and eco-
11	nomic interests and United States competitiveness in
12	all sectors by negotiating a new agreement under the
13	Convention that is cost effective, comprehensive, flexi-
14	ble, and equitable. Such an agreement shall, at a
15	minimum—
16	(A) require binding mitigation commit-
17	ments from all major emitting countries based
18	on their level of development;
19	(R) provide for different forms of commit-

- (B) provide for different forms of commitments, including economy-wide emissions targets, policy-based commitments, sectoral agreements, and no-regrets targets;
- (C) increase cooperation on clean and efficient energy technologies and practices;

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1	(D) target all greenhouse gases, including
2	sources, sinks, and reservoirs of greenhouse gases,
3	and should expand the current scope of the Kyoto
4	Protocol and Convention to sectors not covered,
5	such as the international aviation and maritime
6	sectors;
7	(E) include mechanisms to harness market-
8	based solutions, building upon the joint imple-
9	mentation, clean development mechanism, and
10	international emissions trading developed under
11	$the\ Protocol;$
12	(F) include incentives for sustainable for-
13	estry management that reflect the value of avoid-
14	ed deforestation;
15	(G) address the need for adaptation, espe-
16	cially for the most vulnerable and poorest coun-
17	tries on the planet;
18	(H) consider the impact on United States
19	industry and contain effective mechanisms to
20	protect United States competitiveness; and
21	(I) include the perspectives and address the
22	concerns of impacted indigenous and tribal pop-
23	ulations.
24	(6) To seek international consensus on long-term
25	objectives including a target range for stabilizing

1 The target range greenhouse gas concentrations. 2 should reflect the consensus recommendations of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sci-3 entists, who believe that concentrations of greenhouse 5 gases in the Earth's atmosphere must be stabilized to 6 provide a reasonable chance of limiting the rise in 7 alobal temperatures to a level that might avert the 8 most damaging impacts of climate change. SEC. 103. OFFICE ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE. 10 (a) Establishment of Office.—There is established within the Department of State an Office on Global Climate Change (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Office"). 13 (b) HEAD OF OFFICE.— 14 15 (1) In General.—The head of the Office shall be 16 the Ambassador-at-Large for Global Climate Change 17 (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Ambas-18 sador-at-Large"). 19 APPOINTMENT.—The Ambassador-at-Large 20 shall be appointed by the President, by and with the 21 advice and consent of the Senate. 22 (c) Duties.— 23 (1) In General.—The primary responsibility of

the Ambassador-at-Large shall be to advance the goals

of the United States with respect to reducing the

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1	emissions of global greenhouse gases and addressing
2	the challenges posed by global climate change.
3	(2) Advisory Role.—The Ambassador-at-
4	Large—
5	(A) shall be a principal adviser to the
6	President and the Secretary of State on matters
7	relating to global climate change; and
8	(B) shall make recommendations to the
9	President and the Secretary of State on policies
10	of the United States Government with respect to
11	international cooperation on reducing the emis-
12	sion of global greenhouse gases and addressing
13	the challenges posed by global climate change.
14	(3) Diplomatic representation.—Subject to
15	the direction of the President and the Secretary of
16	State, the Ambassador-at-Large is authorized to rep-
17	resent the United States in matters relating to global
18	climate change in—
19	(A) contacts with foreign governments,
20	intergovernmental organizations, and specialized
21	agencies of the United Nations, the Organization
22	on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and
23	other international organizations of which the
24	United States is a member; and

1	(B) multilateral conferences and meetings
2	relating to global climate change.
3	(d) Funding.—The Secretary of State shall provide
4	the Ambassador-at-Large with such funds as may be nec-
5	essary for the hiring of staff for the Office, the conduct of
6	investigations by the Office, and for necessary travel to
7	carry out the provisions of this section.
8	(e) Report.—Not later than September 1 of each year,
9	the Secretary of State, with the assistance of the Ambas-
10	sador-at-Large, shall prepare and submit to the appropriate
11	congressional committees a report on the strategy, policies,
12	and actions of the United States for reducing the emissions
13	of global greenhouse gases and addressing the challenges
14	posed of global climate change.
15	TITLE II—ASSISTANCE TO PRO-
16	MOTE CLEAN AND EFFICIENT
17	ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES IN
18	FOREIGN COUNTRIES
19	SEC. 201. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.
20	Congress makes the following findings:
21	(1) Several provisions of the Energy Policy Act
22	of 1992 were designed to expand Federal programs
23	that support renewable energy and energy efficient
24	equipment exports and to broaden the portfolio of pro-
25	grams to include training and technology transfer ac-

- tivities that help promote development in less industrialized nations, expand global markets, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, few of the export-related provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 were implemented due to a lack of Federal funding.
- (2) In 2000, Congress called for several United States Government agencies to create an Interagency Working Group to support a Clean Energy Technology Exports Initiative to use the combined resources of various agencies to promote the export of clean energy technologies abroad. The Initiative also suffered from low levels of Federal funding and has not produced significant results.
- (3) Large and emerging economies, such as India and China, play significant roles in the global energy security system as large consumers of energy and should be included as member countries in the International Energy Agency to strengthen the common interest of importers in encouraging transparent energy markets and in planning for supply disruptions.
- (4) The challenge of energy security severely affects developing countries where over 1.6 billion people lack access to affordable energy services. In these nations, a lack of transparency and accountability creates a climate of mistrust for investors; bilateral

- and multilateral lending institutions do not provide sufficient incentives to companies investing in clean and efficient energy technologies; women and children suffer disproportionately due to the lack of energy services; inaccessibility of energy services impedes other development programs in education, health, agriculture, and the environment; and dependence on imported fuels leaves countries vulnerable to supply disruptions and economic shocks.
  - (5) In addition to promoting the export of clean energy technologies, large energy-consuming economies must also have appropriate incentive systems, policy and regulatory frameworks, and investment climates in place to accept and promote the adoption of such technologies.
  - (6) More than \$16 trillion needs to be invested in energy-supply infrastructure worldwide by 2030 to meet energy demand, and almost half of total energy investment will take place in developing countries, where production and demand are expected to increase the most.
  - (7) Public and private sector capital will be needed to fulfill future demand. The opportunity exists for public and private actors to coordinate efforts and leverage resources to direct this investment into

- technologies, practices, and services that promote energy efficiency, clean-energy production, and a reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions.
- (8) In attempting to address the global climate change challenge, the United States Government re-5 6 cently launched the Asia Pacific Partnership on 7 Clean Development and Climate, which is meant to 8 accelerate the development and deployment of clean 9 energy technologies. However, this Partnership oper-10 ates in a non-binding framework that does not re-11 quire any emissions reductions from the partner 12 countries.

### 13 SEC. 202. UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPING

- 14 **COUNTRIES.**
- 15 (a) Assistance Authorized.—The Administrator of 16 the United States Agency for International Development 17 shall support policies and programs in developing countries 18 that promote clean and efficient energy technologies—
- 19 (1) to produce the necessary market conditions 20 for the private sector delivery of energy and environ-21 mental management services;
- 22 (2) to create an environment that is conducive to 23 accepting clean and efficient energy technologies that 24 support the overall purpose of reducing greenhouse 25 gas emissions, including—

1	(A) improving policy, legal, and regulatory
2	frameworks;
3	(B) increasing institutional abilities to pro-
4	vide energy and environmental management
5	services; and
6	(C) increasing public awareness and par-
7	ticipation in the decision-making of delivering
8	energy and environmental management services;
9	and
10	(3) to promote the use of American-made clean
11	and efficient energy technologies, products, and en-
12	ergy and environmental management services.
13	(b) Report.—The Administrator of the United States
14	Agency for International Development shall submit to the
15	appropriate committees an annual report on the implemen-
16	tation of this section for each of the fiscal years 2008
17	through 2012.
18	(c) Authorization of Appropriations.—To carry
19	out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated to
20	the Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
21	national Development \$200,000,000 for each of the fiscal
22	years 2008 through 2012.

1	SEC. 203. UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND OUTREACH PRO-
2	GRAMS FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND OTHER COUN-
3	TRIES.
4	(a) Assistance Authorized.—The Secretary of
5	Commerce shall direct the United States and Foreign Com-
6	mercial Service to expand or create a corps of the Foreign
7	Commercial Service officers to promote United States ex-
8	ports in clean and efficient energy technologies and build
9	the capacity of government officials in India, China, and
10	any other country the Secretary of Commerce determines
11	appropriate, to become more familiar with the available
12	technologies—
13	(1) by assigning or training Foreign Commercial
14	Service attachés, who have expertise in clean and effi-
15	cient energy technologies from the United States, to
16	embark on business development and outreach efforts
17	to India and China; and
18	(2) by deploying the attachés described in para-
19	graph (1) to educate provincial, state, and local gov-
20	ernment officials in India and China on the variety
21	of United States-based technologies in clean and effi-
22	cient energy technologies for the purposes of pro-
23	moting United States exports and reducing global
24	greenhouse gas emissions.
25	(b) Report.—The Secretary of Commerce shall submit
26	to the appropriate committees an annual report on the im-

1	plementation of this section for each of the fiscal years 2008
2	through 2012.
3	(c) Authorization of Appropriations.—To carry
4	out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated to
5	the Secretary of Commerce such sums as may be necessary
6	for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2012.
7	SEC. 204. UNITED STATES TRADE MISSIONS TO ENCOURAGE
8	PRIVATE SECTOR TRADE AND INVESTMENT.
9	(a) Assistance Authorized.—The Secretary of
10	Commerce shall direct the International Trade Administra-
11	tion to expand or create trade missions to and from the
12	United States to encourage private sector trade and invest-
13	ment in clean and efficient energy technologies—
14	(1) by organizing and facilitating trade missions
15	to foreign countries and by matching United States
16	private sector companies with opportunities in for-
17	eign markets so that clean and efficient energy tech-
18	nologies can help to combat increases in global green-
19	house gas emissions; and
20	(2) by creating reverse trade missions in which
21	the Department of Commerce facilitates the meeting of
22	foreign private and public sector organizations with
23	private sector companies in the United States for the
24	purpose of showcasing clean and efficient energy tech-

1	nologies in use or in development that could be ex-
2	ported to other countries.
3	(b) Report.—The Secretary of Commerce shall submit
4	to the appropriate committees an annual report on the im-
5	plementation of this section for each of the fiscal years 2008
6	through 2012.
7	(c) Authorization of Appropriations.—To carry
8	out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated to
9	the Secretary of Commerce such sums as may be necessary
10	for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2012.
11	SEC. 205. ACTIONS BY OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT
12	CORPORATION.
13	(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:
13 14	(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:  (1) Many of the emerging markets within which
14	(1) Many of the emerging markets within which
14 15	(1) Many of the emerging markets within which the Overseas Private Investment Corporation supports
<ul><li>14</li><li>15</li><li>16</li></ul>	(1) Many of the emerging markets within which the Overseas Private Investment Corporation supports projects have immense energy needs and will require
<ul><li>14</li><li>15</li><li>16</li><li>17</li></ul>	(1) Many of the emerging markets within which the Overseas Private Investment Corporation supports projects have immense energy needs and will require significant investment in the energy sector in the
14 15 16 17 18	(1) Many of the emerging markets within which the Overseas Private Investment Corporation supports projects have immense energy needs and will require significant investment in the energy sector in the coming decades.
14 15 16 17 18 19	(1) Many of the emerging markets within which the Overseas Private Investment Corporation supports projects have immense energy needs and will require significant investment in the energy sector in the coming decades.  (2) The use, or lack of use, of clean and efficient
<ul><li>14</li><li>15</li><li>16</li><li>17</li><li>18</li><li>19</li><li>20</li></ul>	(1) Many of the emerging markets within which the Overseas Private Investment Corporation supports projects have immense energy needs and will require significant investment in the energy sector in the coming decades.  (2) The use, or lack of use, of clean and efficient energy technologies can have a dramatic effect on the
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	(1) Many of the emerging markets within which the Overseas Private Investment Corporation supports projects have immense energy needs and will require significant investment in the energy sector in the coming decades.  (2) The use, or lack of use, of clean and efficient energy technologies can have a dramatic effect on the rate of global greenhouse gas emissions from emerging

1	promote greater investment in clean and efficient energy
2	technologies by—
3	(1) proactively reaching out to United States
4	companies that are interested in investing in clean
5	and efficient energy technologies in countries that are
6	significant contributors to global greenhouse gas emis-
7	sions;
8	(2) giving preferential treatment to the evalua-
9	tion and awarding of projects that involve the invest-
10	ment or utilization of clean and efficient energy tech-
11	nologies; and
12	(3) providing greater flexibility in supporting
13	projects that involve the investment or utilization of
14	clean and efficient energy technologies, including fi-
15	nancing, insurance, and other assistance.
16	(c) Report.—The Overseas Private Investment Cor-
17	poration shall include in its annual report required under
18	section 240A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22
19	U.S.C. 2200a)—
20	(1) a description of the activities carried out to
21	implement this section; or
22	(2) if the Corporation did not carry out any ac-
23	tivities to implement this section, an explanation of
24	the reasons therefor.

1	SEC. 206. ACTIONS BY UNITED STATES TRADE AND DEVEL-
2	OPMENT AGENCY.
3	(a) Assistance Authorized.—The Director of the
4	Trade and Development Agency shall establish or support
5	policies that—
6	(1) proactively seek opportunities to fund
7	projects that involve the utilization of clean and effi-
8	cient energy technologies, including in trade capacity
9	building and capital investment projects;
10	(2) give preferential treatment to the evaluation
11	and awarding of projects that involve the utilization
12	of clean and efficient energy technologies, particularly
13	to countries that have the potential for significant re-
14	duction in greenhouse gas emissions; and
15	(3) recruit and retain individuals with appro-
16	priate expertise in clean, renewable, and efficient en-
17	ergy technologies to identify and evaluate opportuni-
18	ties for projects that involve clean and efficient energy
19	technologies and services.
20	(b) Report.—The President shall include in the an-
21	nual report on the activities of the Trade and Development
22	Agency required under section 661(d) of the Foreign Assist-
23	ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2421(d)) a description of the
24	activities carried out to implement this section.

1	SEC. 207. GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE EXCHANGE PROGRAM
2	(a) Program Authorized.—The Secretary of State
3	is authorized to establish a program to strengthen research,
4	educational exchange, and international cooperation with
5	the aim of reducing global greenhouse gas emissions and
6	addressing the challenges posed by global climate change.
7	The program authorized by this subsection shall be carried
8	out pursuant to the authorities of the Mutual Educational
9	and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.)
10	and may be referred to as the "Global Climate Change Ex-
11	change Program".
12	(b) Elements.—The program authorized by sub-
13	section (a) shall contain the following elements:
14	(1) The financing of studies, research, instruc-
15	tion, and other educational activities dedicated to re-
16	ducing carbon emissions and addressing the challenge
17	of global climate change—
18	(A) by or to United States citizens and na-
19	tionals in foreign universities, governments, or-
20	ganizations, companies, or other institutions,
21	and
22	(B) by or to citizens and nationals of for-
23	eign countries in United States universities, gov-
24	ernments, organizations, companies, or other in-
25	stitutions.

- 1 (2) The financing of visits and exchanges be-2 tween the United States and other countries of stu-3 dents, trainees, teachers, instructors, professors, re-4 searchers, and other persons who study, teach, and 5 conduct research in subjects such as the physical 6 sciences, environmental science, public policy, eco-7 nomics, urban planning, and other subjects and focus 8 on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and addressing 9 the challenges posed by global climate change.
- 10 (c) Access.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that 11 the program authorized by subsection (a) is available to—
- 12 (1) historically Black colleges and universities 13 that are part B institutions (as such term is defined 14 in section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 15 (20 U.S.C. 1061(2))), Hispanic-serving institutions 16 (as such term is defined in section 502(5) of such Act 17 (20 U.S.C. 1101a(5))), Tribal Colleges or Universities 18 (as such term is defined in section 316 of such Act 19 (20 U.S.C. 1059c)), and other minority institutions 20 (as such term is defined in section 365(3) of such Act 21 (20 U.S.C. 1067k(3))), and to the students, faculty, 22 and researchers at such colleges, universities, and in-23 stitutions; and
  - (2) small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individ-

- 1 uals, and small business concerns owned and con-2 trolled by women (as such terms are defined in section 8(d)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 3 637(d)(3)). 5 (d) Report.—The Secretary of State shall transmit to the appropriate committees an annual report on the implementation of this section for each of the fiscal years 2008 8 through 2012. 9 (e) Authorization of Appropriations.—To carry 10 out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State \$3,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 12 2008 through 2012. SEC. 208. INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP TO SUPPORT A 14 CLEAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGY EXPORTS INI-15 TIATIVE.
- 17 provide assistance to the Interagency Working Group to
  18 support a Clean Energy Technology Exports Initiative—
  19 (1) to improve the ability of the United States
  20 to respond to international competition by leveraging
  21 the resources of Federal departments and agencies ef22 fectively and efficiently and by raising policy issues

(a) Assistance Authorized.—The President shall

- 23 that may hamper the export of United States clean
- 24 energy technologies abroad;

1	(2) to fulfill, as appropriate, the mission and ob-
2	jectives as noted in the report entitled, Five-Year
3	Strategic Plan of the Clean Energy Technology Ex-
4	ports Initiative, submitted to Congress in October
5	2002; and
6	(3) to raise the importance and level of oversight
7	of the Interagency Working Group to the heads of the
8	Federal departments and agencies that are partici-
9	pating in the Interagency Working Group.
10	(b) Report.—The Administrator of the United States
11	Agency for International Development, the Secretary of
12	Commerce, and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly submit
13	to the appropriate committees an annual report on the im-
14	plementation of this section for each of the fiscal years 2008
15	through 2012.
16	(c) Authorization of Appropriations.—To carry
17	out this section, there are authorized to appropriated to the
18	President \$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008
19	through 2012.
20	TITLE III—INTERNATIONAL
21	CLEAN ENERGY FOUNDATION
22	SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.
23	In this title:

1	(1) BOARD.—The term "Board" means the
2	Board of Directors of the Foundation established pur-
3	$suant\ to\ section\ 302(c).$
4	(2) Chief executive officer.—The term
5	"Chief Executive Officer" means the chief executive of-
6	ficer of the Foundation appointed pursuant to section
7	302(b).
8	(3) FOUNDATION.—The term "Foundation"
9	means the International Clean Energy Foundation
10	$established\ by\ section\ 302(a).$
11	SEC. 302. ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF FOUNDA-
12	TION.
13	(a) Establishment.—
14	(1) In general.—There is established in the ex-
15	ecutive branch a foundation to be known as the
16	"International Clean Energy Foundation" that shall
17	be responsible for carrying out the provisions of this
18	title. The Foundation shall be a government corpora-
19	tion, as defined in section 103 of title 5, United
20	States Code.
21	(2) Board of directors.—The Foundation
22	shall be governed by a Board of Directors chaired by
23	the Secretary of State (or the Secretary's designee) in
24	accordance with subsection (d).

1 (3) Intent of congress.—It is the intent of 2 Congress, in establishing the structure of the Founda-3 tion set forth in this subsection, to create an entity 4 that serves the long-term foreign policy and energy security goals of reducing global greenhouse gas emis-5 6 sions. 7 (b) Chief Executive Officer.— 8 (1) In General.—There shall be in the Founda-9 tion a Chief Executive Officer who shall be responsible 10 for the management of the Foundation. 11 (2) Appointment.—The Chief Executive Officer 12 shall be appointed by the Board, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be a recognized leader 13 14 in clean and efficient energy technologies and climate 15 change and shall have experience in energy security, 16 business, or foreign policy, chosen on the basis of a 17 rigorous search. 18 (3) Relationship to board.—The Chief Exec-19 utive Officer shall report to, and be under the direct 20 authority of, the Board. 21 (4) Compensation and rank.— 22 (A) In General.—The Chief Executive Of-23 ficer shall be compensated at the rate provided 24 for level III of the Executive Schedule under sec-

tion 5314 of title 5, United States Code.

1	(B) Amendment.—Section 5314 of title 5,
2	United States Code, is amended by adding at the
3	end the following:
4	"Chief Executive Officer, International Clean
5	Energy Foundation.".
6	(C) Authorities and duties.—The Chief
7	Executive Officer shall be responsible for the
8	management of the Foundation and shall exer-
9	cise the powers and discharge the duties of the
10	Foundation.
11	(D) Authority to appoint officers.—In
12	consultation and with approval of the Board, the
13	Chief Executive Officer shall appoint all officers
14	$of\ the\ Foundation.$
15	(c) Board of Directors.—
16	(1) Establishment.—There shall be in the
17	Foundation a Board of Directors.
18	(2) Duties.—The Board shall perform the func-
19	tions specified to be carried out by the Board in this
20	title and may prescribe, amend, and repeal bylaws,
21	rules, regulations, and procedures governing the man-
22	ner in which the business of the Foundation may be
23	conducted and in which the powers granted to it by
24	law may be exercised.
25	(3) Membership.—The Board shall consist of—

1	(A) the Secretary of State (or the Sec-
2	retary's designee), the Secretary of Energy (or
3	the Secretary's designee), and the Administrator
4	of the United States Agency for International
5	Development (or the Administrator's designee);
6	and
7	(B) four other individuals with relevant ex-
8	perience in matters relating to energy security
9	(such as individuals who represent institutions
10	of energy policy, business organizations, foreign
11	policy organizations, or other relevant organiza-
12	tions) who shall be appointed by the President,
13	by and with the advice and consent of the Sen-
14	ate, of which—
15	(i) one individual shall be appointed
16	from among a list of individuals submitted
17	by the majority leader of the House of Rep-
18	resentatives;
19	(ii) one individual shall be appointed
20	from among a list of individuals submitted
21	by the minority leader of the House of Rep-
22	resentatives;
23	(iii) one individual shall be appointed
24	from among a list of individuals submitted
25	by the majority leader of the Senate; and

1	(iv) one individual shall be appointed
2	from among a list of individuals submitted
3	by the minority leader of the Senate.
4	(4) Chief executive officer.—The Chief Ex-
5	ecutive Officer of the Foundation shall serve as a non-
6	voting, ex officio member of the Board.
7	(5) TERMS.—
8	(A) Officers of the federal govern-
9	MENT.—Each member of the Board described in
10	paragraph (3)(A) shall serve for a term that is
11	concurrent with the term of service of the indi-
12	vidual's position as an officer within the other
13	Federal department or agency.
14	(B) Other members.—Each member of
15	the Board described in paragraph (3)(B) shall be
16	appointed for a term of 3 years and may be re-
17	appointed for a term of an additional 3 years.
18	(C) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the Board
19	shall be filled in the manner in which the origi-
20	nal appointment was made.
21	(D) ACTING MEMBERS.—A vacancy in the
22	Board may be filled with an appointment of an
23	acting member by the Chairperson of the Board
24	for up to 1 year while a nominee is named and

1	awaits confirmation in accordance with para-
2	graph(3)(B).
3	(6) Chairperson.—There shall be a Chair-
4	person of the Board. The Secretary of State (or the
5	Secretary's designee) shall serve as the Chairperson.
6	(7) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the
7	Board described in paragraph (3) shall constitute a
8	quorum, which, except with respect to a meeting of
9	the Board during the 135-day period beginning on
10	the date of the enactment of this Act, shall include at
11	least 1 member of the Board described in paragraph
12	(3)(B).
13	(8) Meetings.—The Board shall meet at the call
14	of the Chairperson, who shall call a meeting no less
15	than once a year.
16	(9) Compensation.—
17	(A) Officers of the federal govern-
18	MENT.—
19	(i) In General.—A member of the
20	Board described in paragraph $(3)(A)$ may
21	not receive additional pay, allowances, or
22	benefits by reason of the member's service on
23	$the\ Board.$
24	(ii) Travel expenses.—Each such
25	member of the Board shall receive travel ex-

1	penses, including per diem in lieu of sub-
2	sistence, in accordance with applicable pro-
3	visions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of
4	title 5, United States Code.
5	(B) Other members.—
6	(i) In general.—Except as provided
7	in clause (ii), a member of the Board de-
8	$scribed\ in\ paragraph\ (3)(B)$ —
9	(I) shall be paid compensation out
10	of funds made available for the pur-
11	poses of this title at the daily equiva-
12	lent of the highest rate payable under
13	section 5332 of title 5, United States
14	Code, for each day (including travel
15	time) during which the member is en-
16	gaged in the actual performance of du-
17	ties as a member of the Board; and
18	(II) while away from the mem-
19	ber's home or regular place of business
20	on necessary travel in the actual per-
21	formance of duties as a member of the
22	Board, shall be paid per diem, travel,
23	and transportation expenses in the
24	same manner as is provided under sub-

1	chapter I of chapter 57 of title 5,					
2	United States Code.					
3	(ii) Limitation.—A member of th					
4	Board may not be paid compensation under					
5	clause (i)(II) for more than 90 days in an					
6	calendar year.					
7	SEC. 303. DUTIES OF FOUNDATION.					
8	The Foundation shall—					
9	(1) use the funds authorized by this title to make					
10	grants to promote projects outside of the United					
11	States that serve as models of how to significantly re-					
12	duce the emissions of global greenhouse gases through					
13	clean and efficient energy technologies, processes, and					
14	services;					
15	(2) seek contributions from foreign governments,					
16	especially those rich in energy resources such as mem-					
17	ber countries of the Organization of the Petroleum					
18	Exporting Countries, and private organizations to					
19	supplement funds made available under this title;					
20	(3) harness global expertise through collaborative					
21	partnerships with foreign governments and domestic					
22	and foreign private actors, including non-govern-					
23	mental organizations and private sector companies,					
24	by leveraging public and private capital, technology,					
25	expertise, and services towards innovative models that					

1	can be instituted to reduce global greenhouse gas				
2	emissions;				
3	(4) create a repository of information on bes				
4	practices and lessons learned on the utilization and				
5	implementation of clean and efficient energy tech-				
6	nologies and processes to be used for future initiatives				
7	to tackle the climate change crisis;				
8	(5) be committed to minimizing administrative				
9	costs and to maximizing the availability of funds for				
10	grants under this title; and				
11	(6) promote the use of American-made clean and				
12	efficient energy technologies, processes, and services.				
13	SEC. 304. ANNUAL REPORT.				
14	(a) Report Required.—Not later than March 31,				
15	2008, and each March 31 thereafter, the Foundation shall				
16	submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report				
17	on the implementation of this title during the prior fiscal				
18	year.				
19	(b) Contents.—The report required by subsection (a)				
20	shall include—				
21	(1) the total financial resources available to the				
22	Foundation during the year, including appropriated				
23	funds, the value and source of any gifts or donation				
24	accepted pursuant to section 305(a)(6), and any other				
25	resources;				

1	(2) a description of the Board's policy priorities					
2	for the year and the basis upon which competitive					
3	grant proposals were solicited and awarded to non-					
4	$governmental\ institutions\ and\ other\ organizations;$					
5	(3) a list of grants made to nongovernmental in-					
6	stitutions and other organizations that includes the					
7	identity of the institutional recipient, the dollar					
8	amount, and the results of the program; and					
9	(4) the total administrative and operating ex-					
10	penses of the Foundation for the year, as well as spe-					
11	cific information on—					
12	(A) the number of Foundation employees					
13	and the cost of compensation for Board members,					
14	Foundation employees, and personal service con-					
15	tractors;					
16	(B) costs associated with securing the use of					
17	real property for carrying out the functions of					
18	$the\ Foundation;$					
19	(C) total travel expenses incurred by Board					
20	members and Foundation employees in connec-					
21	tion with Foundation activities; and					
22	(D) total representational expenses.					
23	SEC. 305. POWERS OF THE FOUNDATION; RELATED PROVI-					
24	SIONS.					
25	(a) Powers.—The Foundation—					

- (1) shall have perpetual succession unless dissolved by a law enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act;
  - (2) may adopt, alter, and use a seal, which shall be judicially noticed;
  - (3) may make and perform such contracts, grants, and other agreements with any person or government however designated and wherever situated, as may be necessary for carrying out the functions of the Foundation;
  - (4) may determine and prescribe the manner in which its obligations shall be incurred and its expenses allowed and paid, including expenses for representation;
  - (5) may lease, purchase, or otherwise acquire, improve, and use such real property wherever situated, as may be necessary for carrying out the functions of the Foundation;
  - (6) may accept money, funds, services, or property (real, personal, or mixed), tangible or intangible, made available by gift, bequest grant, or otherwise for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act from domestic or foreign private individuals, charities, nongovernmental organizations, corporations, or governments;

1	(7) may use the United States mails in the same			
2	manner and on the same conditions as the executiv			
3	departments;			
4	(8) may contract with individuals for personal			
5	services, who shall not be considered Federal employ-			
6	ees for any provision of law administered by the O			
7	fice of Personnel Management;			
8	(9) may hire or obtain passenger motor vehicles;			
9	and			
10	(10) shall have such other powers as may be nec-			
11	essary and incident to carrying out this title.			
12	(b) Principal Office.—The Foundation shall main-			
13	tain its principal office in the metropolitan area of Wash-			
14	ington, District of Columbia.			
15	(c) Applicability of Government Corporation			
16	Control Act.—			
17	(1) In general.—The Foundation shall be sub-			
18	ject to chapter 91 of subtitle VI of title 31, United			
19	States Code, except that the Foundation shall not be			
20	authorized to issue obligations or offer obligations to			
21	the public.			
22	(2) Conforming amendment.—Section 9101(3)			
23	of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding			
24	at the end the following:			

1	"(R) the International Clean Energy Foun-
2	dation.".
3	(d) Inspector General.—
4	(1) In general.—The Inspector General of the
5	Department of State shall serve as Inspector General
6	of the Foundation, and, in acting in such capacity,
7	may conduct reviews, investigations, and inspections
8	of all aspects of the operations and activities of the
9	Foundation.
10	(2) Authority of the board.—In carrying
11	out the responsibilities under this subsection, the In-
12	spector General shall report to and be under the gen-
13	eral supervision of the Board.
14	(3) Reimbursement and Authorization of
15	SERVICES.—
16	(A) Reimbursement.—The Foundation
17	shall reimburse the Department of State for all
18	expenses incurred by the Inspector General in
19	connection with the Inspector General's respon-
20	sibilities under this subsection.
21	(B) Authorization for services.—Of
22	the amount authorized to be appropriated under
23	section 307(a) for a fiscal year, up to \$500,000
24	is authorized to be made available to the Inspec-
25	tor General of the Department of State to con-

1	duct reviews, investigations, and inspections of
2	operations and activities of the Foundation.
3	SEC. 306. GENERAL PERSONNEL AUTHORITIES.
4	(a) Detail of Personnel.—Upon request of the
5	Chief Executive Officer, the head of an agency may detail
6	any employee of such agency to the Foundation on a reim-
7	bursable basis. Any employee so detailed remains, for the
8	purpose of preserving such employee's allowances, privi-
9	leges, rights, seniority, and other benefits, an employee of
10	the agency from which detailed.
11	(b) REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS.—
12	(1) In general.—An employee of an agency
13	who is serving under a career or career conditional
14	appointment (or the equivalent), and who, with the
15	consent of the head of such agency, transfers to the
16	Foundation, is entitled to be reemployed in such em-
17	ployee's former position or a position of like seniority,
18	status, and pay in such agency, if such employee—
19	(A) is separated from the Foundation for
20	any reason, other than misconduct, neglect of
21	duty, or malfeasance; and
22	(B) applies for reemployment not later than
23	90 days after the date of separation from the
24	Foundation

1	(2) Specific rights.—An employee who satis-
2	fies paragraph (1) is entitled to be reemployed (in ac-
3	cordance with such paragraph) within 30 days after
4	applying for reemployment and, on reemployment, is
5	entitled to at least the rate of basic pay to which such
6	employee would have been entitled had such employee
7	never transferred.
8	(c) Hiring Authority.—Of persons employed by the
9	Foundation, no more than 30 persons may be appointed,
10	compensated, or removed without regard to the civil service
11	laws and regulations.
12	(d) Basic Pay.—The Chief Executive Officer may fix
13	the rate of basic pay of employees of the Foundation without
14	regard to the provisions of chapter 51 of title 5, United
15	States Code (relating to the classification of positions), sub-
16	chapter III of chapter 53 of such title (relating to General
17	Schedule pay rates), except that no employee of the Founda-
18	tion may receive a rate of basic pay that exceeds the rate
19	for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315
20	of such title.
21	(e) Definitions.—In this section—
22	(1) the term "agency" means an executive agen-
23	cy, as defined by section 105 of title 5, United States
24	Code; and

1	(2) the term "detail" means the assignment or
2	loan of an employee, without a change of position
3	from the agency by which such employee is employee
4	to the Foundation.
5	SEC. 307. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
6	(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—To carry
7	out this title, there are authorized to be appropriated
8	\$20,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2012
9	(b) Allocation of Funds.—
10	(1) In general.—The Foundation may allocate
11	or transfer to any agency of the United States Gov-
12	ernment any of the funds available for carrying out
13	this title. Such funds shall be available for obligation
14	and expenditure for the purposes for which the funds
15	were authorized, in accordance with authority grant
16	ed in this title or under authority governing the ac-
17	tivities of the United States Government agency to
18	which such funds are allocated or transferred.
19	(2) Notification.—The Foundation shall notify
20	the appropriate congressional committees not less
21	than 15 days prior to an allocation or transfer o

funds pursuant to paragraph (1).

22

## Union Calendar No. 131

110TH CONGRESS H. R. 2420

[Report No. 110-215]

## A BILL

To declare United States policy on international climate cooperation, to authorize assistance to promote clean and efficient energy technologies in foreign countries, and to establish the International Clean Energy Foundation.

## June 28, 2007

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed